DISCUSSED BY PROFESSOR DEAN C. WOR. CESTER OF THE COMMISSION.

WEAT AGUINALDO DESIRED-DUTY OF THIS COUNTRY IN VIEW OF EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Chicago, Nov. 15 .- Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippine Commission, spoke at Central Music Hall to-night upon "The Philippine Question." The address, which was delivered under the auspices of the Hamilton Club, a local Republican organization, was received with every manifestation of approval. Professor Worcester followed in the main the line of argument regarding the retention of the Philippines which has been published in the report of the Philippine Commission. There was a large

Professor Worcester said at the outset that the issues raised by the Philippine question, directly and indirectly, were more important, more far-reaching in their consequences than any others our nation has been called upon to meet since its birth. He deprecated the idea of those willing to make party politics of questions which Involve the well-being and the future destiny of millions of their fellow beings. Proceeding, he

If all the accusations brought by those who declaim against our so-called "crime in the Philippines" are true we have indeed committed a great transgression against the people of those islands. I propose to take up some of the alleged facts often quoted in support of the curious charges and scrutinize them somewhat closely. I shall try to make an examination wholly dispassionate.

Professor Worcester then took up the various arguments presented against the American policy in the Philippines, and, quoting from Senate documents, from the proclamations of Aguinaldo and from a mass of official evidence, most of which has been made public heretofore, answered the several criticisms. His answers were directed specially to the arguments "of a gentleman who recently addressed an audience from the rostrum on which I stand."

He also stated that members of Aguinaldo's own Cabinet testified before the Commission to the fact that even after his proclamation of June 18 he freely admitted that no American had ever promised him independence for his people. The speaker added:

It has been often stated that our Consul at Singapore, Spencer Pratt, exceeded his authority and made the promise in question, if not directly, at least indirectly. I am indebted to Admiral Dewey for the statement that Mr. Pratt is ready to take oath to having never made any such promise, and I may add that legal proceedings brought by Mr. Pratt against a publisher for this and other charges resulted successfully.

Professor Worcester said, after citing much widence:

properation between our land forces and the Filipinos except in the fact that we fought a common foe, each in his own way. I may add that we required no help in taking the city. It has completely at the work of Description lay completely at the mercy of Dewey's guns, and soldiers were needed to occupy it, not to take it. The fighting of August 13 was perfunctors and designed. functory and designed only to save the honor of

WHAT AGUINALDO WANTED.

After the fall of the city Aguinaldo modestly demanded of General Merritt the royal palace for himself, and in addition the principal churches, a share in the public funds and, most important of all, the arms and ammunition surrendered by the Spanish troops, of which he had long planned to possess himself. It is needless to add that his requests were refused.

Speaking of the efforts to avoid a conflict, Professor Worcester said:

I am often asked the question, "Might not all this have been avoided, if, even after the fall of Manila, attempts had been made to come to an understanding with the insurgents?" I am and the same of th uble, had repeated interviews with one and After detailing the fruitless negotiations and

citing from General Otis's letters, Professor

The prime cause of the failure of these final negotiations lay in the fact that the Filipino definite statement of their own desires. They did say that they desired independence under United States protection, but in discussion made it evident, first, that they did not themselves know what they meant by these words, and, second, that they were not agreed among themselves even as to the general demand.

At another point the speaker said:

I have no hesitation in saying that the United States did infinitely more than Aguinaldo's army toward driving out and destroying Spanish power in the Philippine Islands. If our claim to several state in the Philippine Islands. claim to sovereignty was shadowy, what shall we say as to the claim of a tribe representing less than one-sixth of the population of the islands and exercising jurisdiction over only a small part of the Philippine territory?

As showing the bloody work of the insurzents Professor Worcester said:

At the time I left Manila the Province of Batangas was overrun with thieves and murderers. No attempt was being made to enforce law and order. The public schools were aban-doned. Forced contributions had been wrung from the people at the bayonet point, until many of them were rulned. Unwilling contributors had been punished by having their hands hacked off, and even by being buried alive. The individual houses in such important towns as Taal were intrenched, in order that the inhabitants might defend themselves against their neigh-

COMPLETE ANARCHY PREVAILED.

The Military Governor of the province, although a Tagalog and an insurgent, had characterized the condition existing as "complete anarchy," and had repeatedly sent in secret to Manila asking for aid to restore order, and promising to surrender with his troops if he would only dispatch a small force to his aid,

The speaker denounced as false statements that the Americans had no friends among the Filipinos, and declared we had many good, true friends among the leading Filipinos. He pro-

I hear it asked, if only a small fraction of the Philippine population is in arms against us, and

"I have also recommended these medicines to my friends who suffered from female weakness."



"I was troubled for three years with ulceration and female weakness and my doctor gave me but little relief," writes Mrs. Lulu Hunter, of Allentown, St. Louis Co., Mo. "I saw an advertisement in the paper of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began the use of it about a vear ago. I took five bottles of it, and one bottle of "Golden Medical saw an advertisement in the paper of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I began the use of it about a vern ago. I took five bottles of it, and one bottle of "Golden Medical Discovery," and my health is better now than it was for years. I have also recommended these medicines to some of my friends, who suffered from female weakness, and good results have followed."

The greatest advertisement of Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription are the women who have used it and been cured by it. It is not a common "cure-all." It has a single purpose, the cure of diseases peculiar to women, and this purpose it accomplishes thoroughly and permanently.

There is no alcohol, or opium, or other narcotic contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Such a claim cannot be truthfully made for any other preparation put up specially for women and on sale at the medicine stores. Accept no

Every sick or ailing woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free of charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. All answers are sent in sealed envelopes, bearing no advertising or other printed matter upon them. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

if the great majority of the people are ready to accept American sovereignty, why is it that we are compelled to send a great army to the

I answer, first, because we are waging the most humane war in history. If it were simply a matter of killing, we should not need so large an army. Two regiments of troops could go where they chose in the island of Luzon to-day and kill to their hearts' content without serious risk. It is because we are atempting to protect the peaceable inhabitants from the depredations of the lawless that we require so large a ons of the lawless that we require so large a

force.

Finally, a word as to the way out. Is it conceivable that we should withdraw our troops, abandoning our friends to the certain vengeance of our enemies and the people at large to civil war and utter anarchy? There can be but one answer to this question. Our troops must stay until armed resistance has ceased and public confidence has been fully restored. The day will come, sooner or later, when native soldiers, under American officers, or under officers of their own, will do a large share of the work of their own, will do a large share of the work that remains to be done.

SAFE BASIS FOR ACTION.

SAFE BASIS FOR ACTION.

In the matter of autonomy we have already made a safe beginning, and the experiments in municipal and provincial governments, which are even now in progress, will eventually furnish a safe basis for Congressional action.

In closing, let me say that there does not live an "anti-imperialist" who has more sincere regard for the people of the Philippine Islands, or a keener interest in their present and future welfare, than myself. I have great faith in them. I believe that under our guidance they will make rapid progress in civilization, and will soon be able to take an important share in the burden of their country, but I know that if the full weight of that burden were thrown upon them to-day they would inevitably sink under it.

under it.

Those who affect to believe that we are creating bloody disorder by our presence in the Prilippine Islands; that the natives would continue to hate us even if we gave them good government; that they would be better off under a very bad government entirely their own than under a very good one administered in der a very bad government entirely their own than under a very good one administered in part by others, and that the only logical and henorable course open to us is to withdraw our forces and leave the peaceable and law-ablding natives of the Philippine Islands at the mercy of Aguinaldo and his army, may be sincere in their natives of the Philippine Islands at the mercy of Aguinaldo and his army, may be sincere in their convictions; but by freely giving voice to them they are encouraging the ambitious Tagalog leader to prolong a hopeless struggle. The prolongation of this struggle is costing us millions of dollars, and, what is far worse, good, red American blood. Let history fix the responsibility for it.

bility for it.

Those of us who believe that the flag should stay in the East, and that under its shadow we should patiently teach to our wards the lessons they must learn ere they can take their place in the great family of nations as a free and united people, should stand shoulder to shoulder. There is work for us to do. Let those scoff who will. The future of ten millions of human beings and the honor of a great nation are in our keeping, and the eyes of the world are upon us. Let us not prove unfaithful to our trust.

OPERATIONS ON PANAY ISLAND.

RECENT MOVEMENTS UNDER GENERAL HUGHES-SULU PORTS GENER-ALLY CLOSED.

Manila, Nov. 15.-Ceneral Hughes, with parts of the 19th and 26th regiments, moved from Iloilo on Thursday, November 9, to Otton, six miles west, for the purpose of capturing Santa Barbara, the rebel stronghold ten miles north of Hollo. Heavy rains preceded the movement and the roads were partly impassable. The same night Colonel Carpenter, with the 18th Regiment and Battery G, of the 6th Artillery, moved westerly from Jaro to connect with General Hughes. Colonel Carpenter was forced to re turn to Jaro on account of the roads, and the entire movement was hampered by lack of proper transportation. Company C, of the 26th Regiment, had the only fighting. When three miles out of Jaro this company charged the rebel trenches and three of the enemy were killed. One American was wounded.

General Hughes on November 12 occupied Tagbanan and Guimbal, on the southern coast, and also Cordova, in the interior. The enemy

did not oppose General Hughes's advance. Recent orde from Aguinaldo found in the renches said:

Do not oppose the Americans' advance Burn the villages as they are evacuated. Divide the forces into bands of forty. Harass the the forces into bands of forty. H. Americans on every occasion offering.

Araneta, the rebel leader of the island of Panay, has been captured at Tagbanan while attempting to pass the lines into Iloilo. Two battalions of the 26th will garrison Hoilo Jaro. San Miguel, visible from Iloilo, has been

burned by the rebels.

It is reported that an expedition, evading the Navy, recently landed arms and ammunition on the Antique coast, and that the rebels threaten opposition with an armed force of 3,000 men. These stories are disbelleved.

All revies of the Sulu Islands outside of the

ports of the Sulu Islands outside of the American possessions have been ordered closed to commerce.

EXCHANGED SWORDS WITH LOGAN. HOW COLONEL O'NEILL'S WEAPON WAS CARRIED

TO MANULA AND LOGAN'S TO PORTO RICO. Allentown, Penn., Nov. 15 (Special).-The sword that Colonel O'Neill, of this city, commander of the 4th Pennsylvania, carried last year in the Porto Rican campaign formerly belonged to Major Logan. They met at the National Grand Army of the Republic Encampment at Pittsburg in 1894, when O'Nelll belonged to Governor Pattison's staff and Logan to the staff of Governor McKinley of Ohio. The Ohio men came in citizens' dress, and O'Neill got Governor Pattison to appoint Logan a tem-

big gathering of Sons of Veterans. Logan then appeared in a magnificent uniform, Logan then appeared in a magnifleent uniform, presented to him by Emperor William, but he hadn't a sword, and O'Neill generously clasped his around Logan's walst. While Logan spoke Governor Pattison gave orders for his staff to start for home. Logan kept O'Neill's sword, and in return sent his own, with an inscription complimentary to O'Neill, who has used the sword ever since. When Logan was ordered to Manila, O'Neill sent his congratulations. Logan replied and said he would take O'Neill's sword to serve against the Filipinos.

porary member of the Pennsylvania staff, so he could wear a uniform when he was to address the

SOLICITOUS FOR SPANISH PRISONERS. PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SENDS A MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED TO AGUINALDO

ON THE SUBJECT. Washington, Nov. 15 .- The President is makng efforts to secure the protection of the Spanish prisoners with the insurgents in the Philippines. A cable message relating to this subject has been sent to General Otis and by him forwarded to General MacArthur with instructions to get it to Aguinaldo if possible.

The President requests the kindly and humane treatment of the Spanish prisoners, and the message also contains an intimation that any of the insurgents responsible for the ill treatment of such prisoners will be held to strict account when they are taken by the United States forces operating in the islands.

TRANSPORT THOMAS AT GIBRALTAR. Washington, Nov. 15 .- The War Department has received the following cable message:

Gibraltar, Nov. 15.—Transport Thomas arrived to-day; condition of troops excellent; all are well.

HOWE, Commanding.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN M. O. HORRIS.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- A dispatch from Manila announces the death of Captain Magnus O. Horris, th Infantry, who died from dysentery in the hospital. He was appointed to West Point from Newnan, Ga.

OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES. Washington, Nov. 15.-General Otis to-day re-

ported the following casualties:

ported the following casualties:

Wounded in action at San Mateo, November 11, James Wright, K, 16th Infantry, both thighs, severe; in action at Arayat, October 12, James Turner, I, 24th Infantry, neck, severe; in action, San Fabian expeditionary brigade, November 19, John O'Nell, H, 13th Infantry, abdomen, slight; John F. Coates, G, right arm, slight; George Puchl, left arm, slight; in action at Bambam, 11th, James F. Wyatt, M, 36th Infantry, right knee, moderate; in action at Madelacat, 10th, Ernest W. Rhodes, C, 7th Infantry, back, severe; Dell Cudney, right thigh, severe; in action on road to San Jacinto, November 11, killed, Oscar K. Mercier, acting hospital steward; 33d Infantry, Lovell E. Casteel, sergeant, E; John A. Robinson, corporal, H;

Willie Boone, H; Smack Mitchell, L; Arthur Pettus, E; wounded, Arthur Radzinski, sergeant major, left thorax, severe; Herbert E. Harpold, sergeant, G, right thigh, slight; George R. Sims, sergeant, G, right thigh, slight; George A. Matcorporal, I, right leg, slight; George A. Matcorporal, I, right leg, slight; Duke H. Howell, Hurth, L, left thigh, slight; Duke H. Howell, M, left side, slight; John F. Reffet, M, left side, slight; John F. Reffet, M, left side, slight; John W. Stokes, M, left shoulder, slight; Francis C. Tanner, E, right wrist, slight; Charles T. Throckmorton, L, right leg, slight; Charles T. Throckmorton, L, right thigh, slight; Charles E. Rowe, corporal, M, sprain of back, severe; James Boyton, E, submaxillary, slight.

TO CUT SPEAKER'S POWER

READY FOR THE ADVANCE

Continued from first page.

Shrill screech. It was FitzClarence's whistle and the signal for onslaught.

A ringing British cheer, which the listeners back in camp caught up, was the only reply as the party dashed into the trenches.

A FEARFUL STRUGGLE.

There was a fearful struggle, the attacking forces catching and bayoneing the Boars under James Boyton, E, submaxillary, slight.

MAJOR PEYTON C. MARCH'S DEATH. The dispatches from Manila yesterday referred as commanding the left bat to "Major Marsh" talion of the 33d Regiment, commanded by Colonel Luther R. Hare, in the sharp engagement with the insurgents near San Fabian Saturday The dispatches should have read "Major Peyton C. March." He was formerly a captain of the Astor Battery, later on General MacArthur's staff, re-

turned to Manila and joined the 33d Infantry in

order to take his majority. Owing to the character of the censorship at Manila, General Otis not permitting the sending of the names of the killed and wounded, a account of the engagement near San Fablan cabled, but the correspondents were not permit to send the name of Major John A. Logan, it in action, or the names of the others killed wounded.

TAXATION IN THE STATE.

SENATOR STRANAHAN IMPRESSED WITH ITS LOCAL IMPORTANCE IN COUN-TIES AND CITIES.

Albany, Nov. 15 (Special).-Senator Stranahan, who is chairman of the special Committee on Taxation of the Legislature, was here to-day in consultation with Governor Roosevelt and Senator Higgins and Assemblyman Allds. The last two named are also members of the special Committee on Taxation. Senator Stranahan said:

We shall make a report to the Legislature containing important revisions of the taxation laws of the State. We have divided up our work among sub-committees, and have been making important progress in it. Our work, we thought, was largely a matter of critical examination of taxation statistics and existing taxation laws, and we have been working in that direction. We have been hampered by the lack of sufficient statistics. We have discovered that State taxation is a trivial part of the total taxation of the State. Would you believe it the total taxation of the State is over \$200,000,000? The State part of it in the form of direct general taxation is only about \$12,000,000 annually. It had been proposed to abandon the taxation of corporations for local purposes, and only have them taxed by the State, and it was argued that this policy would end all necessity for direct taxation. But we find that the corporations pay \$25,000,000 annually toward the local support of the schools of the State. The State would have to supply this deficiency if it should occur. We shall make a report to the Legislature con

Governor Roosevelt. It is presumed the special Committee on Taxation will have semething to say about the operation of the Franchise Tax act and may suggest amendments to it. Senator Stranahan seemed much impressed with weight of local taxation. Oswego County alone, he said, had \$600,000 a year of local taxation. It would appear, therefore, that it is in the power of the various towns, cities and counties them-selves to keep down their tax rate; that the State is not greatly responsible for the present weight

GOEBEL MEN GIVING UP.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE FIGHT IN KEN-

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 15.-The Goebel men have practically given up the fight, as "The Louisville Times," a Goebel organ, admits that his majority is only one vote. It does some clever calculating to arrive at this result.

The real figures, as compiled from the official returns and from the few counties and precincts which are unofficial, show that Taylor is elected by 2,453 votes, and that should the contested counties of Harrison and Nelson be taken away from him Taylor will still have enough votes to give him 1,128 plurality. The Democrats are trying by every means in their power to stop the tide which is running so strongly against them, and they have invoked the aid of the Court of Appeals to-day to prevent Judge Toney, of Louisville, from trying contempt cases. What steps they may take next it is difficult to con-

The feeling against Goebel and his men is instead of cooling off, and unless there is something done to check the acrimoniousness there will yet be trouble. Goebel is reported as breaking down under the strain, and his chairman, A. W. Young, has gone to his home in Mount Sterling, completely worn out and ready to quit. Other leading Democrats say that Goebel is defeated, and that he might just as well take his loss easily.

The Brown Democrats have let out a secret. They held secret meetings before Bryan came to Kentucky, and agreed that should he not come they would vote solidly for John Young Brown, even though it would allow Goebel to Brown, even though it would allow Goebel to be elected: but should Bryan insist on coming they agreed to vote solidly for Taylor, in order to show Bryan that he could not interfere in Kentucky politics successfully. They say they will cause him to lose the State next year if possible. They insist he had no right to come here and work for Goebel, especially as so many of his friends petitioned him to stay away. They point to his failure in Kentucky and Ohio, and say that a man who so fails ought not to have say that a man who so fails ought not to have the nomination for the Presidency.

JUDGE PRYOR TO RETIRE FROM BOARD. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15 (Special).—It is authoritatively reported that Judge Pryor will resign at once from the State Election Board, not being willing to obey Goebel's behests when the work of canvassing the votes is finally done.

Much surprise was expressed throughout the when Judge Pryor first accepted a place on the Election Board, which, under the infamous Goebel Election law, was plainly designed and constituted with the purpose of carrying out Goebel's orders. Judge Pryor bore an excellent reputation, and his friends are pleased that he has refused to allow his good name to be mixed up with the final scandais of the recent election, and that he will withdraw at once from the Election Board.

M'CULLAGH KEEPS RETURNS.

HIS REPRESENTATIVE REFUSES TO GIVE THEM UP TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers was idle for an hour yesterday because Superintendent McCullagh had the City Clerk's election returns and refused to give them up. McCullagh's representative called on City Clerk Scully on Monday and made a demand for the duplicate returns filed with the City Clerk, alleging that under the law he was entitled to have them. Mr. Scully gave them up. When the County Canvassers met yesterday they had only the County

It usually happens in the canvass that the County Clerk's returns are incomplete in several instances, and then duplicate returns are substituted. Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach called up McCul-

lagh's office on the telephone. It was said that the Superintendent was before the Special Grand Jury. An effort was made to get him at the Criminal Courts Building which failed. Then Councilman Goodwin called up Deputy Superintendent Van Dusen on the telephone, and asked if the returns would be sent down in charge of a man from the Superintendent's office, so that the canvassers could have access to them. Van Dusen refused.

access to them. Van Dusen refused.

"The returns will stay in this office," he said.

"This is the place for them. You have no right to them."

"Then you refuse to help us out," said Mr. Good-

"Then you refuse to help us out," said Mr. Goodwin.
"If the County Clerk's returns are incomplete from any one district," said Van Dusen, "you can send to this office for the duplicates."
"And remain with our fingers in our mouths until the messenger returns," retorted Mr. Goodwin.
"You are a very obliging fellow,"
"How do you know that the County Clerk's returns are incomplete?" asked Van Dusen.
"From my experience in other years," said Mr. Goodwin. They are always incomplete."
"Well, you cannot have these."
"Then you refuse to help us? I am sure we are much obliged."
"You have no right to open these returns," said

You have no right to open these returns," said

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 15 .- It is now practically certain that the next House of Representatives will readopt the rules of the last House with not more than three important amendments. These will be one taking from the Speaker the power to refuse to recognize a member, another enlarging the powers of committee chairmen to call up measures, and the third changing the constitution of the Committee on Rules. Among Representatives now in the city, including many leaders, there is no feeling in favor of a more radical modification, and in many cases the opinion is expressed that even these changes go too far. The "Reed Rules," whereby a quorum can be counted and consideration of motions can be refused on the ground that they are dilatory, will certainly not be modified.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.

The most important of the changes is the first named. The present rules say that any member desiring to speak shall address the Speaker and, "on being recognized," shall proceed. It is proposed to strike out the words "on being recognized," which have been interpreted to give the Speaker power to refuse to recognize a member. For instance, Mr. Reed would ask, "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" and if he did not like the answer he would refuse to permit the member to speak. With these words stricken out the Speaker would have to recognize a member demanding the floor if there were no other member holding it. Of course, if the member brought up matter not germane to the discussion he could be suppressed, as now, by a point of order; but the fact that he was not speaking to the point would have to develop itself in his speech, and an appeal against the point of order would lie to the House, instead of the whole power to decide being lodged in an autocratic Speaker.

The present rule is not one of the "Reed It was adopted in the XLVIth Conrules." gress by a number of leaders on both sides, who desired to monopolize the privileges of the floor. It has always been easy for any prominent member to secure the floor provided no one else had it. Consequently, to shut out the majority of the members at the pleasure of the Speaker was to increase the opportunity of the leaders and clinch their leadership.

The second modification extends the powers of the committee chairmen. At present, under call of committees, the chairmen have the power to call up any measures on the House calendar. It is proposed to give them power to call any measures on the union calendar as well, and possibly on the private calendar. Most of the possibly on the private calendar. Most of the important measures, including all appropriation bills, are on the union calendar, while the bills on the House calendar are for the most part

NO LONGER TO DOMINATE THE COMMITTEE. The third proposed change will be to reconstitute the Committee on Rules, which is now composed of the Speaker, two Democrats and two Republicans. The minority representation is a mere farce at the best, and the committee is really the Speaker, for he holds the balance of power and can impose his will. The new committee proposed is to consist of five members, all Republicans, and the Speaker is to be ineligible. Probably the committee, unlike other committees, will be elected by the House instead of being named by the Speaker, and will thus not be under his personal domination as at present. It will really be a sort of Republican steering committee, except that it will be clothed

attempt to change the only two essentially "Reed rules" that the House now has. The ower of the Speaker to count a quorum is based on common sense, and has been approved by Democrats as well as Republicans, and there will probably be no effort at all to change it. If there be any, it will be feeble. The right to refuse dilatory motions may be seriously attacked by cove of the Democrats but, if honestly adby some of the Democrats but, if honestly administered, it is considered strictly justifiable by the Republicans and by many Democrats. If any objection is made to it in framing the new rules, the objection will be a party one, and the rule will stand, especially as an appeal to the House lies against it and the power of the Speaker is not arbitrary.

with all the powers of other committees of the

THE SILVER PLATE COMBINATION.

TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO ITS AFFAIRS BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. Washington, Nov. 15 .- The Industrial Commission to-day gave its attention to the plated sliverware

business, hearing first Samuel Dodd, president of the International Silver Company, and W. H. Watrous, a director of that company, and afterward N. B. Rogers an independent manufacturer. Mr. Dodd said that the International Silver Com was organized about a year ago, and that, with two exceptions, it was composed of Connecticut manufacturers. There are in the combination fifteen factories and as many stores, but it was the expectation that about ten of the stores

bination fifteen factories and as many stores, but it was the expectation that about ten of the stores would be closed. There had been an increase of the labor force employed, notwithstanding some of the factories had been closed, and there also had been a slight increase in wages since the combination was effected. Mr. Dodd estimated that the company manufactures 50 or 60 per cent of the entire plated silver output of the country, but said there was an abundance of competition left, indeed, there were about forty separate establishments still in existence. He stated that the plants in the combination were worth about haif the amount of the capitalization of \$20,000,000, and the patents the other half.

N. B. Rogers, of C. Rogers & Co., silver plate manufacturers, of Danbury, Conn., said that his company at first had contemplated entering the International combination, but afterward decided not to do so. One objection he made to the method of organizing was that the negotiations, he said, were all conducted in the name of a clerk, who was a dummy and irresponsible. The promoters received 3 per cent of the common stock, and the competition since then had been extremely sharp, but Mr. Rogers was of opinion that low prices had been at the expense of quality. He said he had heard from a stockholder of the International Company that the company had passed its first dividend, and at the time the dividend should have been declared, had increased the saiaries of its meansging directors from \$5,000 to \$10,000, that of the president from \$7,000 to \$12,000, and that of the treasurer to \$25,000.

HANNA NOT LIKELY TO VACATE.

SENATOR ALDRICH PLACES NO CREDENCE IN THE RUMORS FLYING ABOUT.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 15 (Special).-Senator Aldrich stated to-day in an interview that he had heard nothing regarding the proposed removal of Hanna and the election of himself as chairman of the Republican National Committee. "I have no reason to believe that there is any-

thing in the story at all. It is the first that I have heard of any such thing," he said. "Have you been approached as a candidate for the position, which it is stated that Hanna must vacate?"

"I have not," he replied,
"Would you accept if such a position were of-

"Would you accept it such a post-fered you?"

After a moment's consideration the Senator said that he thought it would be as well for him, under the circumstances, to say nothing about it; that there was no probability of Hanna's removal, so far as he knew, and that therefore the story was scarcely worthy of credence. One who is close in the confidence of the Senator declared positively that under no consideration would he accept the notified. H. B. FRY REPORTED TO BE ILL.

Horace B. Fry, the playwright, who is a well known member of the Union League Club, was re-

ported last night to be extremely ill at his home in Madison, N. J. A telephone message asking that a professional nurse be sent to Mr. Fry's "You have no right to open these returns," said that a professional nurse be sent to Mr. Fry's home at once was received in this city in the course of the evening. Mr. Fry has been for the last "And, I suppose, ought to be in jail," said Mr. Goodwin sarcastically.

The Board went shead with the County Clerk's returns from the last Displicit, and decided to call on the police returns for the purpose of comparison.

New-York Stock Exchange.

A FEARFUL STRUGGLE.

There was a fearful struggle, the attacking forces catching and bayoneting the Boers under the tarpaulins where they crouched, crying for mercy. At least fifty bayonets got to work, and the havoc they wrought was terrible.

For just a moment there was no systematic return fire, but then a perfect hallstorm of bullets poured in from the trenches to the rear. Again FitzClarence's whistle sounded. It was "cease fire and scatter homeward." The British forces scattered, silently creeping back under the furious fire in the darkness to the appointed rendezvous, where the roll was called.

Colonel Baden-Powell met and congratulated Captain FitzClarence and his men upon their extendid many carries.

Captain FitzClarence and his men upon their splendid work, saying that it was a heavy price to pay, but the Boers had to be stopped making rifle trenches within range of the town. The members of the party are now the envy and pride of the garrison. Even the Boer commembers of the party are now the envy and pride of the garrison. Even the Boer commander, Botha, expressed admiration of the attack, and added that he would take Mafeking ere long, for he meant to do one thing or the other quickly

other quickly
Sunday passed quietly, the volunteer band
playing in the women's laager. All Sunday
night the Boers poured a rifle fire into the town.
It was set going after dinner Sunday evening,
when Colonel Baden-Powell hoisted a red lamp
on the commonage, which was the scene of
Contain FitzClarence's night attack. The ruse on the commonage, which was the scene of Captain FitzClarence's night attack. The ruse answered splendidly. The moment the light appeared the Boers opened fire, and their fusiliade lasted the whole night through. lasted the whole night through.

A GREAT WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

nition. Indeed, it is estimated that thirty thou-sand rounds of ball cartridge were wasted on the occasion of the night attack on the Boer There has been a tremendous waste of ammutrenches. Double rations have been served out trenches. Double rations have been served out to the men who are under shelter, so as to be on the safe side if the Boers should sweep the town by a long range rifle fire. The garrison is hanging on finely. Colonel Baden-Powell has the fullest confidence in everybody, especially in the matter of implicit obedience to the order to hold the fire until the Boers get to close

range.

The shelling continued all Sunday at intervals.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon General Cronje sent in a flag of truce, giving Mafeking's last chance to surrender at the eleventh hour. While the fiag was receiving attention the heavy bom-bardment continued.

The dispatch then describes General Cronje's great attack of Monday, the details of which have already been cabled from Colonel Baden-Powell's official dispatches.

The end came, says the correspondent, after five hours' fighting. The enemy retired, being heavily beaten for all time so far as Matcking is concerned. It was the hottest day of the siege, and the firing was terrific, the Boers evidently recognizing that the way into Mafeking, if any, is by a kepje which was saliantly de-fended by Colonel Walford's men. The garrison is jubilant, while the Boers have been huried back in disorder on their laager, and will have

back in disorder on their laager, and win have
to content themselves with a long range bombardment, unless they are strongly reinforced.

The enemy lost heavily. For hours after their
fighting line had been rolled back two wagons
went slowly along their position, picking up
the dead and wounded. The kopje resembled
a shambles after the fight. All the men were
killed by bullets or shells. The whole place was
simply masked up by the concentrated fire of simply smashed up by the concentrated fire of seven guns and a thousand rifles. The Boers at first held on their advance pluck-

could not live when they came to short range, the men being shot down at 300 The enemy is expected to draw off early in or-

der to defend Pretoria. There is still no news from the south. As I send this message off 600 Boers have gone south with wagons and have commenced shelling. BECHUANA CHIEF REPULSES BOERS. KHAMA WORKING HEARTILY WITH THE

ENGLISH-LINCHWE WAVERS. London, Nov. 16 .- "The Times" publishes the following dispatch from Buluwayo, dated Thursday, November 9:

"The Boers attacked the Bechuana chief Khama at Selika Kop, on our side of Crocodile River, yesterday, and were repulsed. Khama is confident, and is working heartily with us. He is supported by one hundred men from here. Chief Linchwe, who was at first loyal, is thought to be wavering."

WYNDHAM ON AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP. London, Nov. 15 .- Mr. George Wyndham, Parliametnary Under Secretary of State for War, addressing his constituents at Dover this evening, said that next to the affection which

the colonies felt for the mother country he would

place the friendship of America. He continued: This friendship between the American Republic and the British Empire is one of the most dramatic, and may become one of the most momentous and farreaching, episodes in modern history. It does not, however, imply hostility to any other great Power.

THE PROVISION TRADE'S SYMPATHY. Liverpool, Nov. 15 .- The provision trade at a meeting here recently subscribed £2,000 to the Transvaal war fund. The president cabled the result to business friends in Chicago, who have now replied that \$5,000 has been subscribed

REPORTS OF CANNONADING AT LADY-

there and that more is to follow.

SMITH. Cape Town, Nov. 10.-A dispatch received here from Pretoria, under date of Thursday, November 9, says the reports received there from Ladysmith said heavy cannonading started at daybreak, that some of the Boer forces were within 1,500 yards of the British, when the cannonading ceased and rifle fire commenced.

was quiet at Mafeking and Kimberley. GENERAL METHUEN GOES NORTH, Cape Town, Nov. 10.-General Lord Paul Methuen, of the First Division, accompanied by his staff, went north this evening by train.

The Pretoria dispatch also announced that all

PRINCE LOUIS FORBIDDEN TO FIGHT. Paris, Nov. 15.-The "Gaulois" says: "We learn, on good authority, that Prince Louis Napoleon, who is a colonel in the Russian army, asked leave in order to volunteer for service in the Transvaal army. Emperor Nicholas refused the request, because His Majesty wishes to observe the strictest neutrality. The Prince will leave Paris to-day for Russia."

RASCALLY CONTRACTORS DENOUNCED.

London, Nov. 15 .- A letter to "The Times," written by an officer on board the transport Nubia, asserting that "sixteen hundred rations of sait carrion, labelled 'New-York, 1899,' had to be thrown overboard, as it was full of disease," adding: "They only salt down the very worst portions of very inferior beasts and pigs," has aroused a storm of indignation against the "rascally contractors and incapable Admiralty transport officers who allowed filthy, salted brisket beef to be furnished to the troops."

The War Office has accepted a gift of ten thousand plum puddings for the troops in South Africa. These puddings will aggregate upward of ten tons in weight. LITTLE FEAR OF JOEL'S REVOLT.

London, Nov. 15 .- The possible revolt of the

Basuto chief Joel, who, it has been announced, may join the Boers, is attributed to tribal jealousy. There has been a long feud between the half brothers Jonathan and Joel, the latter refusing to recognize his brother's nomination as chief. Joel therefore took an anti-British side against Jonathan in 1880 and committed most hideous atrocities. If he joins the Boers, it is prophesied, Chiefs Lerothodi, Jonathan and others are likely to make short work of the recalcitrants.

FRENCH REPORT OF LADYSMITH'S FALL. London, Nov. 15 .-- A Paris paper this morning gleefully announces the fall and capture of 6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Ladysmith, but reports from this source no longer cause a ripple of excitement. Nevertheless, there will be considerable anxiety here until the War Office or some independent version of the latest developments at Ladysmith is

known. A private message from Mafeking reports that all was well there Monday, November 6.

EAST COAST CABLE REPAIRED.

The Commercial Cable Company last evening issued the following notice: We are advised that the cable between Mo-zambique and Lourenço Marques has been re-

FIGHTING WITH THE BOERS.

paired.

Mauch Chunk, Penn., Nov. 15.-Charles McBride of Beaver Meadow, near here, has cast his lot with the Boer army, and is a lieutenant in the force under General Joubert, now besieging Ladysmith. McBride recently wrote home, and spoke confidently of the Boers' ability to whip the British. He fought with the United States Regulars in Cuba in

SCARE IN THE GERMANIA THEATRE

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET RESPONSIBLE FOR A SLIGHT PANIC.

There was a slight panic at the performance in the Germania Theatre, in Eighth-st. near Broadway, last night. Miss Ada Droete, of No. 308 Mercer-st., was in the gallery of the theatre. She felt a tug at her pocket, and looking around saw a man's hand withdrawing from that direction.

A moment later a man tapped her on the shoulder and asked her if she had lost her pocketbook. She looked into her pocket and discovered that her

and asked her if she had lost her pocketbook. She looked into her pocket and discovered that her purse was gone.

"Is this it? I found it on the floor," he said, handing the missing purse to her. She opened it and found the contents missing. She accused the man of taking the money, and set up a cry for his arrest.

The fellow broke away and made a dash down the stairs. The woman's screams and the noise of the thief and half a dozen ushers and patrons rushing down the stairs startled the audience. Womer below took up the cry, and it only needed some one to shout "Fire!" to start a stampeds for the doors.

There is a fireman always on duty during a performance at a theatre, and the man detailed to the Germania did great work in calming the audience. The actors from the stage added their words of reassurance, and some persons with greater presence of mind than the others sang out the first lines of "The Star Spangled Banner." This was taken up, and by the end of the first stanza quiet had been restored.

The play was then resumed. The man was captured in the street and given to a Mercer-st, station policeman. He described himself as Morris Dressler, twenty-one years old, tallor, of No. 83 Deanst, Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER REPORT. YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- The Eastern low area is fast moving out the St. Lawrence Valley, while another of decided proportions covers the extreme Northwest, and extends southward into the middle slope. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States and from the Ohio Valley northeastward through New-England. There has also northeastward through New-England. There has also been rain in the Middle and Southern plateaus and in the Pacific Coast States. The temperature has failen two to twelve from the Ohio Valley southward and four to twelve in the extreme west and northwest; elsewhere there has been about an equal rise. Generally fair weather is indicated Thursday and Friday, except showers Thursday in New-Mexico, Western Colorado and Northern Montana. Showers are probable Friday in North Dakota. It will be warmer Thursday in the Middle Ohio Valley and in Eastern Tennessee, and cooler Friday in the extreme Northwest. On the New-England Coast the winds will be light to fresh northerly, while on the middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be light and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, clearing early this morning: generally fair to-day and Friday; light to fresh northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylrania, Connecticut, Eastern New-1078, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginta, fair to-day and Friday; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, generally fair to-day and Friday; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

HOURS: Morning. Night,

Tribune Office. Nov. 16, 1 a. m .- The weather yesterds was cloudy and foggy. The temperature ranged between 85 and 47 degrees, the average (44% degrees) being 7% degrees higher than that of Tuesday and 1% degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair.

> A Burning Heart IS THE Dyspeptic Complaint

> > Instant Relief Guaranteed by

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE

TABLETS

Flandrau & Co., 372, 374, 376 BROOME ST. 2d, 3d and 6th ave. Le Just east of Broadway, 4th ave. electrics pass door,

PLEASURE VEHICLES OF THE BEST CLASS, FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BUILDERS OF

We carry in stock finished (or build to order) the largest variety of vehicles in the World, comprising every Standard Style and Novelties for driving Single, Team, Tandem, Three-breast, and Four-in-Hand, unrivalled in richness of design and finish, offered at prices the most reasonable for the highest grade of workmaniship and material. A critical inspection of our stock is earnessly material. A critical inspection of second-hand vehicles we receive in trade a number of second-hand vehicles of all styles, which, after being thoroughly repaired in our own factory, are offered at low prices.

They clear the throat and

BRUMMELL'S bronchial tubes - relieve hoarseness and that tight Celebrated feeling across the chest. Cough Drops effective. Sold everywhere.

The Pivot Clip: Simplest and Best.

"A tall man with some sort of patent eyeglasses."
For purposes of identification these extremely noticeable eyeglass-clips will do very well. For those who prefer not to attract curious observation the Pivot Clip is a better device. See it.

Photographic department—Complete, convenient; best of Cameras at or less than makers' prices.

& B. Meyrowitz

TWO STORES 125 WEST 42D ST.

104 EAST 23D ST.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.